

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1839.

NO. 41.—VOL. 54.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,  
**BY JAMES VIRDEN,**  
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,  
**FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,**  
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.  
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

**TERMS.**  
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.  
No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.  
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.  
Advertising.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

## A Real Blessing to Mothers.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing convulsions, Fevers, &c.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is a great irritation in the mouth and gums during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts: the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

### DIRECTIONS.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the Syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the Syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request. —*New York Sun.*

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it that the soothing Syrup for children cutting their teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article, for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names. —*Boston Traveller.*

A severe case of teething with summer complaint cured by the infallible American soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mr. Pherson, residing at No. 9, Madison street, called a few days since at the Medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions; its bowels, too, were exceedingly loose, and its food could be retained in the stomach. Almost immediately on its application the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup on the gums, the bowels, in a short time, became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivalled virtues.  
In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infant sufferer.

Principal Office for the United States, 100, Chatham-st. New York.

### CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

### IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Wm. Evans' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS.

These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex. It is of the utmost importance to the health and happiness of those who may be afflicted with any of the complaints, to which the female constitution is so peculiarly subject, arising in most instances from obstruction and irregularity, to possess themselves of a certain, mild and efficacious cure.

These pills remove all obstructions and invariably create a new and healthy action throughout the system.

See the directions and other useful information which accompany each pack. A pack contains two kinds, Nos. 1 and 2, price 50 cents.

An interesting case of Dyspepsia and Leucorrhoea with a general weakness of the system restored to health and vigor, by the beneficial influence of Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills. A. M.—, 36 years of age, was affected for the period of fourteen months with the following distressing symptoms:—Total loss of appetite, great languor and debility, with pain in the side, loins, back, and legs, indistinct vision, such as wavy appearance before the eyes, palpitation of the heart, faintness, and feeling as if dying, a whitish discharge, the lips livid, and the cheeks blanched and sallow, the least exercise occasioned fatigue, and her mind was pensive and depressed, her feet were swollen, and her memory impaired, with many symptoms of weakness and exhaustion of the constitution. Several eminent physicians had attended her, and made every exertion in their power to relieve her but without proving effectual. A female friend advised her to use Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills, by the salutary virtues of which in a short time, she indeed appeared as if raised from the dead, and declares her thankfulness, and assigns her recovery to health, to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills.

This medicine is for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington.

## Dr. Wm Evans' Celebrated Medicines.

ARE composed of vegetable substances, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body spring from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the medicines will undoubtedly effect a cure, even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; the medicines being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, flatulency, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulent or hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea sickness, nightmare, gout, rheumatism, asthma, the doulors, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those whose victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicines.

Nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach, or back, dizziness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, will in every case, be relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicine.

Directions for taking the Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. Evans' Aperient Family Pills, always accompany them.

ASTHMA.—Three years' standing.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous head-ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair set on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which he completely removed the distressing symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

To Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

Extract of a letter of Jonas Snyder, Postmaster, Kearsburg, Pa., to Dr. Wm. Evans.

Among several cases the following is found: An elderly lady, who had been 25 years so afflicted with nervous hypochondria, debility, &c. that for the last three years she constantly received medical aid from a respectable physician; but the pressure and pain on her heart and breast; and especially in her left side, remained immovable, attended at long intervals with weakness in her head and on her mind, keeping her discouraged to undertake any thing. In May she commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' medicines according to the directions accompanying them. A reaction took place; the pain and pressure in her body was removed; her mind became clear and strong, her spirits perfectly good, and up to this time in all respects restored to health, which for the last ten years she has not enjoyed.

(Signed.) JONAS SNYDER.

CAUTION.  
Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the Genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans advertised agents.

There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them but write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y. where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. General Western Office, 47 Wall Street Louisville Ky.

Principal Office for the United States, 100 Chatham-st. New York.

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

Price 75 cents a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.  
Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale at his principal office, 100 Chatham street N. Y.

Principal Western Office, 47 Wall-st. Louisville, Ky., where Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines can be had wholesale and retail, and southern and western agents can be supplied.

See list of Agents.

See other advertisements in this paper.

List of Agents for the following Medicines:

Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.

Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting their Teeth.

Evans' Female Pills.

Evans' Fever and Ague Pills.

Baron Von Hutscheler Herb Pills.

Orear & Berkley, Lexington; H. C. Laughlin, Versailles; Ellis & Smith, Shelbyville; R. White, Newcastle; Chilton, Ellis & Voicers, Benova; E. S. Ayres, Bedford; J. R. Morrison, Westport; Medley & Elgin, Georgetown; Root & Smith, Carrollton; J. W. Main, Ghent; G. Reed, Warsaw; J. Wilson, Mortonsville; J. Whitehead & Co., Winchester; Jno. W. Hazelrigg, Owingsville; A. M. Barnes, Mt. Sterling; Lyle & Walker, Paris; A. Broadwell, Cynthiana; Thos. E. Redden, Vanceburg; A. Casto, Maysville; A. L. & T. Green, Covington; W. Bailey & McClure, Millersburg; Jas. F. Dureman, Carlisle; Thos. Dougherty, Sharpshurg; Russell & Sned, Frankfort.

OREAR & BERKLEY,

Lexington, Ky.

37 West Main street.

Lexington, May 39, 1839-21-ly

Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed.

Apply to JOHN M. McALLA.

June 20—54-1f.



THE AFRICANS.

HARTFORD, Sept. 23d.

The decision of Judge Thompson, concurred in by Judge Judson, was read this morning in the presence of a large number of persons. The Court opened at 8 o'clock, and even before this hour, the Court room was thronged to overflowing. A more interested audience—judging from the earnest attention of those present, were never assembled together. No one—the Judges excepted—knew what the decision was to be before the Court opened. The opinion, therefore, as furnished me by a friend who reported it almost verbatim, excited mingled satisfaction and disappointment. The abolitionists expected that the Africans would be set at liberty. The Spaniards are satisfied, and are content to leave the question at present in the hands of their counsel.

### DECISION OF JUDGE THOMPSON.

On the opening of the Circuit Court, Monday, September 23d, Judge Thompson gave his decision with respect to the application of the prisoner's counsel, to have the Africans discharged under the writ of habeas corpus—and denied the motion. He said the question before the Court was simply as to the jurisdiction of the District Court over this subject matter. He regretted that the case had not been held up for further consideration, and that he had so little opportunity to examine the various important questions that are involved in it, with that thoroughness and deliberation that was desirable. He regretted this the more, as the case is a very peculiar and complicated one. It was one also difficult to be understood by the public. He could not be insensible to the fact that the feelings of the community were deeply involved in the question, and he feared there might be misapprehensions of the real questions to be disposed of by the Court. It is possible, he said, that there may be some misrepresentation. He would therefore have preferred that time should have been allowed for him to give a written opinion. But the counsel having thought it advisable, he did not say it was not excusable, to call upon the Court to dispose of the case now, he was compelled, though much against his wishes, to dispose of it in the best way he could.

The question to be decided now is not as to the ultimate rights of either party—but it is whether the District Court can take cognizance of the subject matter that grows out of this case. In order to ascertain this, we must recur to the laws of the United States. The case has been placed before the Court on the abstract right of holding human beings in bondage, or on the general question of slavery. The Court is not called upon here to determine this abstract question. It is sufficient to say that the Constitution of the United States, although the term slavery is not used, and the laws of the United States do recognize the right of one man to have the control of the labor of another man. The laws of the country are founded upon this principle. They recognize this kind of right. Whatever private motives the Court may have, or whatever may be their feelings on this subject, they are not to be brought into view in deciding this question. They must give the same construction to the laws of the land, sitting in this State, as they would were they sitting in Virginia. It is the province and the duty of the Court to determine what the laws are, and not what it might be desirable they should be. My feelings, said Judge Thompson, are personally as abhorrent to the system of slavery as those of any man here, but I must, on my oath, pronounce what the laws are on this subject. The true question, then, is as to the law, and not as to any of the questions involved in the case. The simple question to determine is as to the right of the District Court of Connecticut to take cognizance of the matter.

Under the laws of the United States, all seizures in a district are to be taken notice of in that district where the seizure is made. The important question is always as to the place of seizure, and the question always turns upon that. If a seizure is made within the limits of a State, the jurisdiction of the District Court is local. If it is made on the high seas, any District Court may take cognizance of the matter. When there was the seizure made in this case? It seems to be agreed by the counsel on both sides that the seizure was actually made in the district of New York. If that be the case, this District Court has no jurisdiction of it whatever. But if the seizure was in fact made on the high seas, this District Court has jurisdiction. Judge T. said he had supposed, at first, that the seizure was in fact made in the district of New York, but when he came to examine the matter, he found it was not so. Lieut. Gedney, in his libel, states no such thing. He says he was on a survey within the State of New York, but he does not say that he actually discovered the schooner Amistad within that district, and that he made the seizure within the district of New York. All the evidence before the Court is what appears in the libel. The vessel, it seems, was taken off Montauk Point. The Grand Jury, in their statement, say it was a mile distant from the shore. If this be correct, it was a seizure upon the high seas, and therefore the matter is rightfully before the Court for this District.

In the absence of absolute certainty on this point, the Court can endeavor to ascertain, from the best evidence in their reach, by examining maps and charts, the locality of the place; and after making such an examination, they are of opinion that the actual place of seizure does not appear to be within the jurisdiction of the District Court of

New York, but upon the high seas. The Admiralty jurisdiction upon the ocean extends to low water mark. Between high and low water mark there is alternate jurisdiction between the admiralty and common law courts. In deciding then that the seizure was made in the judgment of the Court, upon the high seas—if either party is dissatisfied, the Court can institute enquiry to ascertain the exact place, but the more regular course is for the party dissatisfied to interpose a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, and then the District Court must institute an enquiry to ascertain where the seizure was made. It is not competent then for this Court, at the present time, to say the District Court has no jurisdiction in the case.—Consequently, this Court cannot now pass upon the question as to the property—that matter belongs to the District Court. Should either party be dissatisfied with the decision of that Court, an appeal can be taken to the Circuit Court, and afterwards to the Supreme Court of the U. States. Meantime, the parties must be put to their pleas in the District Court, in order that all the facts, &c. may be put upon record.

It has been said that this is a question of LIBERTY, and therefore that this Court ought to decide the case in a summary and prompt manner. But, in the judgment of the Court, this ought to have no influence in the decision. The situation of the prisoners is such that they must be taken care of by somebody. They did not come here voluntarily. It is not the case, therefore, of persons coming here of their own accord, and being taken up by other persons against their will. If the District Court has jurisdiction of the schooner, they have jurisdiction of the persons of these Africans, and they are bound to provide necessaries for them. They can provide for them as well as any other persons. The case seems to have been argued on the part of the prisoners as if they ought to be discharged if the Court has no jurisdiction. This is not so. If it should be decided that the District Court here has no jurisdiction, they can decide also that the cause be transferred to the District Court of New York. The Court would, in that case, send the vessel and cargo, and everything appertaining to that Court. The prisoners would not be discharged, but sent also to the District Court of New York. No benefit would arise to them in being removed from this to another District. It is therefore a matter of no consequence to the prisoners whether the question is tried here, or in the District of New York.

It has been said that the subsequent proceedings in filling these libels and claims here, were without authority. But if the case is within the jurisdiction of the District Court, other libels could be filed. It is true, that if original libels have been filed in order to bring the matter within the jurisdiction of this Court, the proceedings may be irregular. If there is any irregularity, it can be corrected by filing a new libel—the case being in the possession of the District Court, it is bound to receive claims of any body. This Court cannot decide whether these Spaniards have a right to these persons, or whether they should be put in the possession of the President of the U. States. These questions are not now regularly before the Court. They must come up hereafter, and the Court must dispose of them. The Courts of the United States have taken cognizance of cases analogous to this. The question of jurisdiction is a preliminary question, and the Court should not decide questions of abstract right. The Courts of the United States have taken cognizance, of cases where foreigners claimed the persons of slaves.—But this is the first instance where a writ of habeas corpus has been applied for. It has never been made a question whether they were instantly free on being brought into the United States. The case of the Antelope is directly in point. The Spanish and Portuguese consuls claimed these subjects as property—the Court said they must show their title.

There may be an impression here, that because slavery is not tolerated in Connecticut, that the right of these Spaniards should not be investigated. The Court, however, must be governed by the laws of the United States, and not by the laws of the State of Connecticut. Our form of Government recognized the right to import slaves up to the year 1808. It is true the Constitution does not use that language, but it recognizes the right to a certain period, and declares until then it was a lawful importation.

The Constitution also provides for the recovery of persons that may escape from one State into another where service is due. It goes even beyond this, and interdicts the States from passing laws that oppose claimants from taking fugitive persons in the free States. Should any State pass such laws, they would be absolutely void. We must look at things as they are. The Court feel bound, therefore, to say that there is no ground upon which they can entertain the motion under the writ of habeas corpus.

EARLY REPUTATION.—It is an old proverb, that he who aims at the sun, to be sure he will never reach it, but his arrow will fly higher than if he aims at an object on a level with himself. Just so in the formation of character. Set your standard high, and though you may not reach it, you can hardly fail to rise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence. Young men are not in general conscious of what they are capable of doing. They do not task their faculties, nor improve their power, nor attempt as they ought to rise to superior excellence; they have no high, commanding object at which to aim; but often seem to be passing away life without object or without aim. The consequence is, their efforts are feeble; they are not waked up to any thing great or distinguished; and therefore fail to acquire a character of decided worth.

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence is of great importance in the formation of a good character. The force of example is powerful. We are creatures of imitation, and by

a necessary influence, our temper and habits are very much formed on the model of those with whom we familiarly associate. In this view, nothing is of more importance to young men than the choice of their companions. If they select for their associates the intelligent, the virtuous and the enterprising, great and most happy will be the effect on their own character and habits. With these living patterns of excellence before them, they can hardly fail to feel a disgust at every thing that is low and unworthy. Young men are in general but little aware how much their reputation is affected in the view of the public, by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy, it elevates them in the public estimation, as it is an evidence that they respect others. On the contrary, intimacy with persons of bad character always sink a young man in the eye of the public.—*Western Presbyterian Herald.*

LIFE IN TEXAS.—The following is an extract from a letter received from Galveston, Texas.

"Last Sunday I was married. We immediately mounted our mules; I took little Maria on behind me, and my wife rode another mule; a servant accompanied us, and having previously sent forward our baggage, we commenced our journey of a few miles to Brazoria, to take a vessel down the river. The travelling was dreadful. My trusty mule would plunge into the mud, and I expected every moment that my newly acquired daughter would be buried alive; but she clung to me with the tenacity of a little monkey. At Brazoria I was compelled to deliver my precious charge to the care of a friend to accompany them down the river to Velasco, as I had no one to ride the mule back to its owner. My wife reached her place of destination without delay or inconvenience. But I was not so fortunate, I got lost in one of those interminable prairies, and was finally engulfed in a deep morass, together with my poor animal. We extricated ourselves safely, but for six hours I had to ride with my clothes besmeared with mud. Not a human being could I find. But herds of deer were bounding around me, and I saw innumerable quantities of wild fowl. At length, however, I reached a house, and am now in perfect health."

The Charleston papers state that at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held at Ashville, N. C. on the 16th instant, a resolution was passed to suspend all works beyond Columbia until the road to that place be first made, and also another resolution, that the States interested in the project be appealed to and informed that the road must stop at Columbia, unless they come to its assistance.

It is understood that the aid of the States in question will not be granted, and consequently the Road must stop at Columbia.

From the Knoxville Times.

Very few persons know how nearly the route from Knoxville to Charleston by way of Hiwassee Railroad, is completed. The following is the present state of the work:

From Charleston to Augusta, 136 miles finished and in use.

From Augusta to Greensboro', 100 miles—finished and in use.

From Greensboro', to Madison, 20 miles—graded but not laid with rails.

From Madison to Decatur, 50 miles—nothing yet done.

From Decatur to Red Clay on Tennessee line, (the Western and Atlantic State road of Georgia) 115 miles, 100 very nearly graded—heavy forces at work.

From Red Clay to Knoxville, by Hiwassee Railroad, 97 miles—70 will be graded in six weeks—heavy forces on the remainder, and the delivering of timber for railing progressing rapidly.

Thus we see that of the whole distance from Knoxville to Charleston by way of the Hiwassee Railroad, (510 miles,) nearly one half is in use: while 426 miles are actually either with the rails, or ready graded to receive them. It is not strange that any man can seriously advocate the Charleston and Cinn. Railroad in preference to the Hiwassee route to Charleston when more than FOUR FIFTHS of the latter are ready for the rails, and workmen scattered over nearly the whole of the remaining fifth.

TEXAS.—Galveston papers to the 14th have been received at New Orleans.

The city of Houston is represented to be remarkably healthy. The Telegraph says, "we have not heard of a death for a week past."

The general election passed off at Houston very quietly.

The Galveston Civilian of Sept. 13, states—"We have little domestic news of importance.—About eighty men left this city on Monday morning to serve against the Indians on the frontier, in case they should be needed. Several hundred men will be kept regularly in the field, until all apprehensions of further trouble from the savages have subsided.

The Houston Telegraph states that General Araya has paid a visit to Texas, for the purpose of negotiating with that Government for aid, in establishing a new Republic out of a portion of the Eastern States of Mexico, and opposing the power of the Central Government.

The Houston Telegraph states that Gen. Sam'l Houston has been elected to Congress from San Augustine. In Nacogdoches county, Mr. Kaufman is elected, and a tie between Mr. Muse and his competitor.

Capt. Holliday, who returned recently from the East, states that all was quiet in that quarter, and that no apprehension was entertained from the Cherokees.

The Telegraph states that flour is selling at from 60 to 75 dollars per barrel.

One hundred lots in Iowa City, the future seat of government of Iowa, lately sold for \$17,000.



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1839.



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

We delayed putting our paper to press until the arrival of last night's mail, hoping to receive full accounts from the Maryland elections, in which we were disappointed. It seems admitted, however, that the democrats have elected six members of Congress, whilst the Whigs have elected only two—Messrs. Johnson and Jennifer. In the state Legislature there were 42 republicans and 19 Whigs.

The Ohio elections commenced on Tuesday; but as they continue three days, and the voting is by ballot, we shall not know the result for several days.

**Silk Spinning.**—This beautiful operation has been exhibited in this city for the two last days, and will be continued to-day, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 12, and from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 5, in the second story of No. 45, E. Main street, next door below Oldham Todd, & Co's. where ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and witness the operation.

Our citizen soldiers seem to have had a new spirit infused into them since the anniversary celebration of the Lexington Light Infantry, and we learn that the several uniform companies are preparing to equip themselves in new, beautiful and appropriate uniforms.

On Tuesday we called at the shop of Mr. Butt, on Jordan's Row, where we saw a member of the Lexington Artillery Company decorated with a new military costume of the most elegant and becoming kind, and were informed that the whole expense only amounted to \$35. According to our notions of elegance, and "the eternal fitness of things," we never saw any thing to surpass this dress, nor even to come up to it. We advise our youthful citizens, who have military aspirations, to call and examine it, previous to ordering a suit.

R. P. Brown, Esq. the new editor of the Lexington Intelligencer, made his first appearance in that station on Tuesday morning. There can be no doubt of Mr. Brown's partiality for Mr. Clay for the Presidency. In his opening address he says, "we prefer him to any one who has been named in the present canvass."

On Saturday last, Wagner again won the 4 mile race at three heats, beating Grey Eagle, who won the first heat, and Viley's b. f. Emily Johnson.

1st heat, 7m. 51s. 2d heat, 7m. 43s.  
Grey Eagle "let down" in the third heat.

We think two such races in one week, the highest of cruelty to the noble animals, and no prospect of gain ought to tolerate it.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Woodford county, was held at Versailles on Monday last, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Convention to be held on the 8th January next, at Frankfort.

Gen. McConnell presided over the meeting, and Herman Bowmar, jr. Esq. acted as Secretary. Delegates to the Convention were chosen, we understand, but we have not heard their names.

We are not in the habit of shouting upon Whig Victories, or we should have been too hoarse to utter a sound at this time.

The following is from the Ohio Statesman of Monday last, and our Baltimore papers of the third seem to confirm the account.

**THE GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY IN MARYLAND CONFIRMED.**—In addition to the news we gave in our extra of yesterday, we now give the following letter:

HAGERSTOWN, Oct. 5, 1839.  
DEAR SIR: Give a shout for Old Maryland.—Out of the eight members of Congress to which she is entitled, we have elected five democrats, good and true—the whigs two; and in the district to hear from we have an equal chance of success. We have also elected certainly 41 members of the Legislature, with a chance for more, which gives us a majority of 1. Most nobly have we performed our duty.

Whiggism is essentially defunct. The following members of Congress are elected: Francis Thomas, (Dem.) Wm. C. Johnson, (Whig.) Worthington (Dem.) Hillen, (Dem.) Carroll, (Dem.) Jenifer, (Whig.) P. Francis Thomas, (Dem.) In the district to hear from, Dennis and Donahoe, (Whigs.) and Stewart, (Dem.) are the candidates.

Yours.  
In addition to the above, the Baltimore Patriot admits 43 democrats elected to the House of Representatives, which is a majority of SIX! This is beyond the most sanguine expectations, and shows clearly the onward and certain progress of democratic principles over Bank monopolies.

From the Ohio elections, which commenced on Tuesday, we have yet heard nothing. By our next we hope to be able to give pretty full accounts.

A heavy loss has been sustained by South Carolina, in the death of two of her most prominent sons—General ROBERT Y. HAYNE, who died at Asheville, of bilious fever, in the 49th year of his

age, and Col. A. BLANDING, who died near Charleston, of yellow fever. The first was President of the Charleston and Ohio Railroad, and the latter President of the Railroad Bank.

From the Louisianian of the 25th Sept. we learn that the interments in New Orleans on the 23d were  
15  
On the 24th, 39

In the other Southern cities where the yellow fever had raged, there appears to have been no abatement in the fatality of the disease; and absentees are earnestly exhorted not to return, until by the reports of the boards of health, they are advised they can do so with safety.

At the present time, there exists in the monetary concerns of this country, a pressure, far surpassing in severity any that ruined thousands at previous times. We have frequently asked the cause of this, and have been informed by men of high reputation for financial abilities, that it is owing to the embarrassed state of the Bank of England, the advance of the rate of interest by that Bank, necessary to her protection, and the consequent drain of specie from this country, to supply her vaults. We have asked again, how can the contractions and expansions of the Bank of England affect us in the United States? and have been answered, the balance of trade between the United States and Great Britain, is in favor of the latter to a heavy amount. Consequently, it depends upon her situation whether she receives specie or not, in payment of this balance. If the Bank of England expands greatly her circulation, and there should be a failure of the crop, as there was last year, heavy demands will be made upon her for specie, for exportation, and a rapid contraction and advance of the rate of interest, is a necessary consequence to avoid a suspension. This produces great embarrassment among her manufacturers and merchants, and they not being able to procure the paper of the Bank to pay their liabilities, draw all their balances from this country in specie. Hence, the Banks in this country are compelled to contract rapidly their circulation in self-defence, and consequently the pressure and embarrassment the United States is now groaning under. If the Bank of England discounts freely, at a low rate of interest, all are prosperous there, and in this country; if the reverse be the case, gloom, pressure, fall of stocks and bankruptcies occur in both countries.

Has it come to this, that the people of the United States, who so gloriously won their freedom from England, stimulated to the effort by the oppressions of that country, should now, when powerful, and stand high among the nations of the earth, become greater slaves than ever to their mother country, through the INFLUENCE OF MONEY. Will you admit this and call yourselves freemen? We would not, were our eyes open to the fact, which is undeniable. England, by the potency of her money, has taken from us all the enjoyments of liberty, whilst she blinds us to the fact, by allowing us to think we are free. The Banks of this country are as absolutely under the control of British capitalists, as our slaves are to us, and we are trucklers and slaves to the Banks of this country. Look at the feverish state of New York a few days prior to an expected arrival of a steamship. Nearly all business is suspended—the brokers and banks scarcely do any business—all is anxiety, suspense and apprehension. Should the news be unfavorable, the Banks become alarmed and contract rapidly—the merchants are consequently pressed; they press the farmer, manufacturer and mechanic; wages, produce, stocks fall. In a word, the whole United States are thrown into gloom, confusion, alarm, and is affected through all the ramifications of its various interests. Is this picture exaggerated? If any one thinks so, let him consult the papers throughout this Union, particularly those of New York, and he will find it falls short of the truth. How are we to relieve ourselves from this state of things, and resume our proud stand as a people independent of a foreign power, and the contemptible corporations of our own country? This is a question of vital importance, upon the correct decision of which depends not only our liberty and happiness, but that of our posterity. Can the State Banks do it? They have been tried sufficiently in all conscience, to convince every thinking man that they not only cannot, but that they are the greatest curse ever inflicted upon any nation. Look at the present rate of exchange on different points of the United States, and their fluctuations—they are ruinous. Look at the suspensions here and there, and their eternal dread of it, even since the late resumption. Lending one hundred dollars to-day and calling it in, for fear of suspension the next. Will any one say these institutions are beneficial to us, and can relieve us from British influence? If the State Banks cannot, what can? Some will contend a Bank of the United States is the great regulator we need to cure all our difficulties, regulate exchanges, prevent the eternal drain of specie from this country by the Bank of England—make all easy, prosperous, happy. In our next paper, we shall attempt to show that a Bank of the United States will not be able to confer all the blessings anticipated by her advocates, but that some other means must be adopted for that purpose. We will also present some other causes for the present extraordinary pressure, than those derivable from the Bank of England.

From the 1st to the 21st Sept. inclusive, the number of deaths at Mobile is stated to have been 302.

A letter from acting Governor Wickliffe, of course a circular, contained in the Observer of yesterday, discloses facts of the highest importance to the citizens of Kentucky.

The party which has wielded our State government for years, and involved it in the difficulties of which the Governor speaks, has been in the incessant habit of taunting the General Government with being bankrupt. Let them now cast their eyes at home, and see to what the improvident and wasteful course of the Whig administration of Kentucky, has reduced that State—a State rich in every necessary, except wisdom.

The Governor calls upon the capitalists of the State to purchase the State bonds, and thereby relieve his embarrassments, and asks for a meeting of such in this city on the third Monday of the present month.

But it is not the province of the true patriot to refuse to relieve his country, because that country has acted injudiciously, who she is in difficulty, if in his power. Wherefore, we hope that those having the ability will meet the views of his Excellency, by taking the State bonds to the amount of \$200,000, which he thinks will be sufficient to extricate the State from impending ruin; and then apply the pruning knife to the abuses which have been charged upon the State administration.

We subjoin Gov. Wickliffe's letter:

FRANKFORT, Sept. 12, 1839.

DEAR SIR:—I address you upon a subject deeply interesting to the State of Kentucky, and one which I am sure you, in common with others of your fellow-citizens, will acknowledge calls for the united action of all who have taken any part in giving birth to the present system of Internal Improvement in Kentucky. My present situation and official connection with the Commonwealth, is one of peculiar difficulty and embarrassment. Required by the Constitution to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate, for the ensuing year, the first enquiry which presented itself to my mind, was, how are the means to be procured, under the provisions of the law of the last Legislature, to save the public works, the most important of which are now nearly completed. I discovered my distinguished predecessor had, by all that wisdom which ever characterized his public acts, essayed in vain to effect a sale of the State Bonds in the eastern market. The Agent, after the use of all the measures which a due regard for the dignity and interest of the State dictated, is upon his return home. The Banks, with a liberality which does honor to their Directory, have extended to the Board of Internal Improvement a loan equal to their ability, considering their obligations to the commerce and trade of the country, and the condition of its currency. The means of the Board will be exhausted by the month of December. The locks and dams, particularly on the Kentucky river, unfinished, and, in that state, creating positive obstructions to the navigation of the stream. The obligations and debts existing and due to public contractors, both upon the rivers and the roads, uncanceled. The whole system in danger, and the public funds expended, with the works unfinished; not only lost, but that loss working a greater injury by its consequences. These difficulties have pressed themselves upon my mind, and in my reflections how they could be overcome, I have been pointed to the patriotism of my fellow-citizens, which has never failed to answer the calls of the Commonwealth when made, no matter what the emergency or the duty to be performed.

With \$200,000 in addition to the funds on hand the present works under contract, and whose completion is so much desired, may be completed, the whole system saved, and the public faith preserved.

The thought has occurred to me that that sum could be raised by a sale of the State six per cent. Bonds, to the citizens of Kentucky, if an effort and an appeal were made to them. I am fully aware that there is not capital in Kentucky seeking an investment of the character proposed as matter of profit; but I am satisfied that there are two hundred men in Kentucky, if they could be convinced and made to understand the wants of their State at the present crisis, who would spare from their private fortunes, one or two thousand dollars each, by becoming purchasers of the six per cent. State Bonds, which I am authorized to sell. These bonds must, in the course of a short time, command a premium; and the purchasers, if they desired it, could easily convert them into money. The effect this would have upon the credit of the State, and the value of her stocks, would be instantly felt, to say nothing of the influence it must have upon the future Legislation of the Commonwealth upon the subject of Internal Improvement.

I cannot, in this letter, enter into a further illustration of the subject. I now appeal to you, sir, to give your aid. You can render to your State and to posterity, incalculable benefits, without serious loss or inconvenience to your private fortune. If you concur with me in the views presented, I wish your early answer. I propose, in conjunction with the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, to meet you and others, to whom I have addressed a similar communication, on the 3d Monday in October next, at Lexington. May I solicit your patriotic aid to enlist others also to come. We only want the engagement to pay, say one half in January and the remainder in 90 or 120 days. Come and aid us with your counsels if you cannot yourself purchase, you may induce others. If I obtain favorable answers, public notice will be given. Hoping that I may find you favorably inclined to aid me in this effort to sustain the interest of our State, I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

We were bred in the Democratic school, where the title of citizen was deemed sufficiently respectful, to be addressed to any individual, however exalted his standing might have been—such as citizen Thomas Jefferson, citizen James Madison, citizen Albert Gallatin, &c. hence we are unable to answer the question how R. W.\* became an honorable? We hope, however, that some of our correspondents better versed in the titles which have been attached to the servants of this republic, to whom no title of nobility shall be granted, will inform us what title belongs to

The President of the United States,  
The Vice President,

The several Heads of Departments,  
The Foreign Ambassadors and their trains,  
Senators in Congress,  
Representatives in ditto,  
Governors and Lt. Governors of States,  
State Senators and Representatives,  
Chief Justices and Judges, Federal and local,  
together with all other officers, Federal and State,  
to which those titles are applied.

To enlighten we Democrats, and to prevent our falling into unpardonable errors, we should be glad to be informed, through our own, or any other paper.

\*We have seen several letters addressed to the Hon. R. W. and hence the query.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

## ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Female Benevolent Society and Provident Association, of Lexington Ky.

THE managers of the Female Benevolent Society and Provident Association of Lexington, beg leave to submit for public consideration, their first annual report, under the new organization. It is well known, that the females of Lexington established a Benevolent Society about twenty-two years ago, which has been productive of much good; and altho' the present Institution has some additional features, the grand object is not materially altered. The leading design has been, and now is, to elevate the character and condition of the indigent classes, and especially of indigent females; to lessen the tendencies to an evil course of life, and to inspire a love of honest industry, and that self-respect and independent spirit, without which, all attempts to ameliorate the circumstances of the poor, will prove abortive.

The long continued career of success, attendant on the Provident Associations and Houses of Industry, in Eastern cities, inspired the hope, that a similar appendage to our ancient Benevolent Society, would not be in vain. It was believed that the establishment of a Depository, where females could always obtain work, and be suitably compensated, and where the fruits of their industry would find a ready market, thus affording a profit, to enable the managers to sustain the sick poor, who cannot work, and give occasional aid to a needy and suffering stranger, was a desideratum in our city, which the friends of humanity could not fail to countenance, in a suitable manner. It was resolved, therefore, in September, 1838, to carry out the scheme, according to these suggestions, and a house was procured, and a superintendent engaged, forthwith. Donations and subscriptions were speedily made, amounting to about SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS, including the old fashioned annual payment of fifty cents per annum by about TWO HUNDRED regular contributors. The materials, to be made up into garments, were carefully purchased by a committee appointed for the purpose; and all such garments are kept for sale, at the Depository, at a reasonable profit. The citizens have sent in work to be made, in considerable quantities, on which also, a small profit has been charged, to keep up the establishment. In addition to supplying females with work, aid has been extended to the sick, in donations of fuel and clothing. The best result of the year's operations is, that our city has been scarcely annoyed with street beggars, since the citizens have had it in their power to circulate the desirable information, that all who were willing to work, and get an honest living, could do so, by calling at the Depository. To prevent impositions on the benevolence of the Institution, visiting committees have been appointed, from time to time, to make full inquiry in all doubtful cases. The greatest care is, therefore, exercised, to secure the end for which the association was originally designed. The total amount paid to females, for work done in the course of the year, is NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN DOLLARS; for which sum, 1727 garments were made for the Depository, and 461 for families. The number of females thus sustained during the year, is 85 widows with small children. The value of stock now on hand, including garments materials, &c. is \$1,443 23 cts. and we are indebted to merchants and others, the sum of \$700, having actually paid them over 1200 dollars in the course of the year. Here let us pause, to express our grateful thanks to the merchants of this city, who have not only granted to our Institution such liberal credit, but otherwise kindly encouraged and patronised us. In an especial manner we are indebted to Mr John Norton, for pecuniary aid and other manifestations of his deep concern for the success of the Institution.

It may readily be perceived by this report, that the Society is embarrassed for the want of funds, to purchase more materials, to resume operations, which were suspended during several months.—They feel unwilling to contract a further debt, unless the citizens will enable them to liquidate the one which now embarrasses their operations.

The Depository needs replenishing, and had it the means, could readily keep an ample stock always on hand, thereby extending our benevolence.

When it is recollected that the managers devote much time and attention to this institution, solely for the purpose of carrying out the laudable design set forth in this report, and with no other reward, than that of an approving conscience, and the high satisfaction of lessening in some small degree, the amount of human wretchedness, it can scarcely be doubted, that the liberal minded citizens of Lexington will be forward in promoting an object, so purely benevolent, in all its details.

That some errors and mistakes have been committed, in the incipient stage of our operations, is not denied, for infirmity is a part of our nature.—But, it is believed, that a year's experience has suf-

ficed, to enable the managers so to conduct the institution, hereafter, if properly sustained by the public, as to give general satisfaction.

The managers are particularly desirous that all who originally subscribed fifty cents per annum, and those who have recently added their names to the list, should continue to evince their interest in this institution; and they would be happy to swell the number, by the addition of as many more. At the same time, it will be exceedingly gratifying to receive larger and munificent donations, so that we may be enabled to place the concern on a permanent basis. A gentleman of Cincinnati has recently presented five hundred dollars, to a sister institution, in that city. Will not some of our wealthy and generous Lexingtonians, "go and do likewise." Such charity is doubly blessed; it blesseth him who gives, as well as those who receive.

By order of the Board of Managers,

ANNA M. SHELBY, Secretary.

Lexington, September 30, 1839.

The Board of Managers of the above Institution, is composed as follows, viz:

MRS. BEACH, First Directress.  
MRS. DR. HALL, Second do.  
MRS. JNO. NORTON, Third do.  
MRS. DR. MITCHELL, Treasurer.  
MRS. SHELBY, Secretary.

Mrs. Ross,	Mrs. Caldwell,
Mrs. Huggins,	Mrs. Bell,
Mrs. Bruen,	Mrs. Shivel,
Mrs. Dr. Mitchell,	Mrs. Dr. Warfield,
Mrs. Ashton,	Mrs. Crutchfield,
Mrs. Montmollin,	Mrs. Joel Higgins,
Mrs. E. Skillman,	Mrs. Elliott,
Mrs. Judge Robertson,	Mrs. Kennard,
Mrs. Orear,	Mrs. Dr. Rhoton,
Mrs. Stephens,	Mrs. Hamilton,
Mrs. McKinney,	Mrs. Drake,
Mrs. A. T. Skillman,	Mrs. Dr. Drake,
Mrs. Geo. Norton,	Mrs. Gaylor,
Mrs. Breckenridge,	Mrs. Hewitt,
Mrs. E. Mitchell,	Mrs. Bishop.

The Board would respectfully acknowledge the generous subscription of one hundred dollars, as the fruit of the effort made at their annual meeting on the 30th ultimo. Those who have not yet paid the sums subscribed, and any others who had not an opportunity of contributing, will confer a favor on the association, by forwarding their donations to either of the Managers, at an early day.

From the New York Evening Post.

It is clear enough that if there be but twenty seats and twenty covers at a banquet for thirty or forty guests, they cannot all sit down. Some must stand and amuse themselves as well as they can with the money market at present. The number of borrowers is greater than the means of accommodation; there are more guests than meat. Besides, there are guests of distinction, to make room for whom the humbler are unceremoniously thrust aside.

Who are they that at present besiege the money market, the crowds of borrowers that storm the doors of the bankers and capitalists for loans?—Not, as heretofore, individual traders and single speculators merely, but communities and corporations. Merchants are elbowing out of the path by these mighty solicitors. States are in the market with their stock of internal improvement, offering their stocks and bonds and asking for money; vast chartered associations are in the market looking for loans. Repelled from the money market of Europe, where they have already taken up all the capitalists are willing to invest in such a manner, they have made an onset on ours, an army of giant invaders, dispossessing the ancient and more feeble inhabitants. What chance has an individual of obtaining his accustomed accommodations, when he makes his request in competition with a state?—The credit of the state is better than any private credit, and will be preferred by capitalists; the state will get the money and the individual will be rejected.

All remember the complaints which were made when the inmates of the state prison at Sing Sing were set to quarrying marble and thus came into competition with the stone cutters. These complaints were deemed of so grave a nature that the legislature interposed to remove the cause. But what is such a competition, the mere act of a single state with two or three hundred workmen in a single quarry, compared with that overpowering competition, which a crowd of states fostering a multitude of projects, vast almost without limit, maintain against the mercantile community?—Private undertakings must give way, must cease, when the States are pushing forward their enterprises with so much ardor; there are neither pecuniary means nor human strength sufficient to carry them all into effect. There will be no little borrowing for individuals while there is so much borrowing for states.

But it is not merely the state governments and the companies chartered for particular enterprises which besiege the market for loans, the banks themselves have become borrowers. The issue of post notes is to all intents and purposes a borrowing.—It puts the banks which emit them in possession of present funds to be repaid at a future day, and it absorbs the wealth of the capitalist which might otherwise be employed in loans to individuals.—Our banking system has been perverted into a borrowing system. While we thought in our simplicity that we had created corporations for making loans, we find we have created them for taking loans; that we have invested them with prerogatives which they only use to borrow with more facility. No wonder there is a scarcity of money when the ordinary fountains of credit reverse their office and absorb it from the community. What would be the consequence, if the springs of the earth, instead of flowing as now with water, should suck back rivers and brooks into the ground? It would require little sagacity to infer a scarcity of water.

The convulsions which now agitate the money market, are, we fervently hope, the expiring throes of the credit system. The pressure of 1837, violent as it was, did not stop the movements of that system. It has gone on ever since like a locomotive machine with a mad engineer, over rocks and precipices. The present disorder of its enginery announces that its career must soon be at an end. States, banks and individuals are dashed violently against each other, and the frailier are dashed to pieces. The confusion will be over shortly, and will probably be followed by a period of sullen quiet.



Sept. 25, 1933-35-36



## NEW GOODS.

**D. M. & B. W. CRAIG,**

HAVE just received and are now opening, at their Store Room, No. 5, opposite the Court-house door, a very large and well assorted stock of

## New Fall and Winter Goods.

Of the latest fashions, comprising every variety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season—all of which they will sell very low for Cash, or on good customers. Their stock is very large and complete. We invite all purchasers to call and examine for themselves, as we had rather show our Goods than to write about them.  
Lexington, Aug. 15, 1839—33-3m

## Transylvania University.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February, and be delivered by the following faculty viz: **BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M.D. Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.** **JAMES M. BUSH, M.D. Adjunct Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.** **JAMES C. CROSS, M.D. Prof. of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.** **NATHAN R. SMITH, M.D. Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.** **WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, M.D. Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.** **THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M.D. Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.** **ROBERT PETER, M.D. Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.**

The cost of a full course of Lectures is One hundred and five Dollars. The Matriculation fee, entitling to use of the Library is Five Dollars. The Dissection ticket (which is optional with the pupil) is Ten Dollars. The Graduation fee is Twenty Dollars. Good boarding and lodging, including fuel and light from Two Dollars and Fifty Cents to Four Dollars per week.

A large accession to the Books, Apparatus and Museum of the School will be brought from Europe, in October, by Professors Bush and Peter, and the new Medical Hall, having been actually begun, will be completed with all possible dispatch.

The notes of good and solvent banks, in the States whence the pupils respectively come, will be taken at the par value, for Professor's tickets.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M.D.  
Dean of Faculty.

Lexington, Ky. July 11, 1839.

## GUN SMITHING.

**STONE & KOPPIKUS,** late of New York would respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that they have permanently located themselves in this City, where they will now carry on the Gun Smithing in all its various branches; and will also keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Superior Rifles, Double and single barreled Shot Guns and Pistols, of their own manufacture. They hope by their prompt attention to their business, to share a part of the public patronage, and would be pleased for persons who wish to purchase, to call and examine their stock, where they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Their shop is situated on Mulberry street, nearly opposite James Weirs Rope and Bagging factory.  
Lexington August 1, 1839—31-3m

## Saddle Harness and Trunk MANUFACTORY.



No. 23, Main-street, Lexington, Ky.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his old friends, customers and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and would respectfully inform them that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, at his old stand, on Main-street, immediately opposite the Kentucky Gazette Office, where he is prepared, on short notice and reasonable terms, to execute all orders in his line of business.

His stock now on hand is very large, and in point neatness and the style of workmanship, is unsurpassed by that made in this city or elsewhere, which he will dispose of at reduced prices. He respectfully invites those wishing any articles in his line to give him a call, as he thinks he can suit them as well, if not better, than they can be in this city.

ROBERT HUSTON.  
Lexington, July 11 1839—28-3m

## NOTICE.

**JOHN T. MASON, Esq.** formerly of Kentucky, has left in my hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.  
JAMES E. DAVIS.  
Lexington, February 14, 1839.—7tf

## JABEZ BEACH,

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.  
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1839—55-4f

## George R. McKee,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LANCASTER, KY.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.  
June 6, 1839 23-4f

## JOHN M. McALLI,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.  
Lexington, Ky. Nov 28, 1839—48-1y

## T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main street, between Frazier's corner and Brennan's Hotel.  
Lexington, April 19, 1839 16-4f

## NOTICE.

THE firm of BOWMAN & HARCOURT are now receiving their supply of

Staple and Fancy Goods, Adapted to the present and approaching season. The above Goods will be sold at a very greatly reduced price. The Goods, with the race, cannot but please. Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves, as we are determined to sell.

BOWMAN & HARCOURT.  
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1839—38-1m



## CINCINNATI RACES.

FALL meeting, 1839, will commence on Monday, 14th October.

First Day, Monday—Proprietor's purse \$300, for three year olds only. Two mile heats.

2d Day—Ohio stallion stake 2 mile heats, sub. \$100 each, h. ft.; four or more to make a race; a splendid silver Pitcher, of the value of \$100, to be added by the proprietor; second best to get back his stake; to name and close by the 15th August.

For this race six subscribers are expected.

Same Day—The Breeders' plate, value \$200, for three year olds, free only for those bred in the State of Ohio, and Campbell county, Ky., mile heats.

3rd Day—The Breeders' plate, value \$500, two mile heats, a beautiful Tea set, (silver); the amount of entrance to be governed by the number of entries. To this plate the proprietor makes an entry.

Same Day—A Post stake for 3 year olds, mile heats, sub. \$100 each; the entry to be made at 4 o'clock the day previous to the race; to name at the Judges' stand previous to the hour of starting.

4th Day—Jockey Club purse, \$600; three mile heats. If three or more start, the second best to receive 120 dollars out of the purse. If not three, the winner to receive 480 dollars.

5th Day—Jockey Club purse, 1000 dollars; four mile heats. If three or more start, the second best to receive 200 dollars out of the purse. If not three, the winner to receive 800 dollars.

6th Day—Proprietor's purse, 400 dollars in gold; mile heats. If three or more start, the second best to receive One Hundred dollars out of the purse. If not three, the winner to receive Three Hundred dollars in gold.

September 5, 1839—36-3f

## DISOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of Rainey & Ferguson, having expired by limitation, this day dissolved by mutual consent. Payment, (which we earnestly solicit,) can be made to either of us, at our old stand.

WILL. H. RAINEY,  
JAS. FERGUSON.

Lexington Aug. 1, 1839

## WILL. H. RAINEY

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public, and particularly to his old friends for their long and continued support, and takes pleasure to inform them, that he continues business at the old stand of Rainey & Ferguson, No. 45, Main-street. He has on hand a

## LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell at reduced prices and on his usual accommodating terms.

On hand, 50 pieces Scotch, Kidderminster and 3 Ply Ingrain CARPETING and Tufted Rugs. 5000 yards NEGRO JEANS and LINSEYS.  
Lexington, Aug. 1, 1839—31-3m

## \$100 REWARD.

**R**ANAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky. on the Tate's Creek road, about the 20th of August, a Negro Man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at my house. He was lately purchased from Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling-green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house. B. A. ATCHISON.  
Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839—37-4f

The Advertiser, Louisville, and Gazette, Bowling-green, will insert 3t.

## KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross-St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

## WILLIAM F. TOD.

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the MANUFACTURING OF HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

## Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1839 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats  
December 27, 1839 52-10ctobit

## WILLIAM ALLISON,

**BOOT & SHOE MAKER,** RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement heretofore received in the line of his business, and takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots, Booties and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-4f

## Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

**R**OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

**RICHARD OWENS,** Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.  
N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.  
Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50-4f

## City Lots in Louisville.

WE have for sale, TWO TOWN LOTS, in the City of Louisville, in a very improving part of the city, which we will sell for cash, or for Dry Goods at fair prices—or a likely negro girl will be taken in part pay. Also, a very superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTE, of fine tone and superior workmanship. Apply at our Auction Store, Hunt's Row.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

CAVINS & BRADFORD.

## To Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Fayette, to settle the accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, will hold a regular meeting for the purpose of making settlements with those who may desire, at the Clerk's office of the County Court, on the first Tuesday in every month.—They will, however, attend at any other time their services may be required.

JEREMIAH KIRTLY,  
WALLER RODES,  
GEORGE NORTON.

Lexington, August 8, 1839.

**DR. DAVID WALKER** respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUDLEY'S Shop.  
April 17, 1839. 16-4f

## Western Emporium.

JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase.

THOMAS RANKIN,  
No. 14, W. Main Street.  
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-4f

N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. THE TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and despatch.  
T. R.

## To Stammerers.

FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.  
C. H. CHAPMAN.  
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-4f

**FAIR NOTICE.**—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.  
JOHN BOWMAN.  
May 2, 1839. 18-4f



## Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair WARE-ROOM,

1st and 2nd Stories—No. 17, East Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.

**THANKFUL** for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of

Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattresses, Blinds, and other articles in my line, which it is my determination to keep constantly in store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of

Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.

The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing appertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.

Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.

Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.

In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.  
JAMES G. MATHERS.  
March 21, 1839—12-4f

## WHEAT.

**ACALDWELL,** is happy to be able to state, that the PHOENIX MILLS (formerly the Alluvial Mills) are in such a state of forwardness, that he will be able to receive wheat in about ten days. He will pay the highest price for good sound wheat, delivered at the mills, and invites the Farmers to call as early as practicable, and make engagements for their crops. He will shortly be able to fill all orders for FLOUR and MEAL, which he will warrant of the first quality.  
Lexington, July 25, 1839 25-3m

Observer, and Intelligence insert 3m weekly.

## CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.

**JOSEPH MILWARD.**  
N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funerals calls, either in the city or country.  
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-4f

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

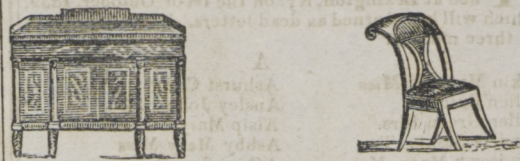
All debts due the firm are to be paid to Wm. Hardman.  
WM. HARDMAN.  
HAMLET HANSBRO.  
September 10, 1839—37-3f

**HAMLET HANSBRO** still continues to carry on the Watch making business, at the Lottery Office of A. S. Streeter, No. 9, East Main street, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against taking an assignment on a note executed by me to Benj. F. Hawkins, for \$30, payable the 25th December next, as I am determined not to pay the same.  
BENJAMIN H. CROMWELL.  
Sept. 27, '39—39-3f

This to notify Catharine Doyle, that I will make application to the next Legislature, of Kentucky, to divorce me from her.  
P. DOYLE.  
Sept. 26, '39—39-3f

## Great Western Manufactory



OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;  
Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.

No. 15, Hunt's Row,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West end of Hunt's Row, opposite the Railroad Office, and has fitted it up for FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; and is now making some of the most fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical workman himself. He assures the public that he can Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as it can be made elsewhere,—his stock is tolerable large. It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on accommodating terms as any house in the city. I think I can please the majority of my customers, if beauty, durability, and low prices combined together will have the effect.

## PAINTING.

I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental Signs—Landscape Painting on walls or fire boards, in oil or distemper colors—Gilding Picture Frames, together with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINTING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neatness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghenies. The more figuring and cyphering there is done about the matter, the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiment.

HORACE E. DIMICK,  
Lexington, June 20, 1839. No. 15, Hunt's Row.

**Plough Making & Black-smithing.** THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.  
WM. P. BROWNING,  
JOHN HEADLEY.

UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.  
N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.  
Lex Sep 7.—53-4f B. & H.

**\$100 Reward.** **R**ANAWAY from the subscriber, living on the Nicholasville Turnpike, 5 miles from Lexington, on the 21st of June, a Negro Boy named ALFRED, but commonly known and generally answers to the name of Foot. He is about 14 years old, dark complexion, heavy built, very low forehead, flat face large mouth, very flat nose, very flat foot, his hair comes very low, nearly to his eyebrows. He had a home-made flannel shirt on and I think mixed gray pantaloons. When spoken to quickly by either given to stammering. I will give \$20 if taken in this or any adjoining county, or \$100 if taken out of the State, with all reasonable charges.

July 4, 1839 27-4f WM. ROMAN.

**TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.** THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.  
October 4, 1838 40-4f

**LEXINGTON FASHIONABLE AND GENERAL FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.**

**THANKFUL** for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of

Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any Western, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell anywhere in the city, in good order, and free of charge.

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same rate.

P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.  
JAS. MARCH.  
April 4, 1830 14-4f

**DR. CROSS** HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.  
July 19, 1837 22-4f

**SELLING OFF AT COST!** THE partnership existing between Bowman & Harcourt, will, by agreement, expire on the 1st day of January next, and wishing to discontinue business in this city with a view of closing the same as soon as possible, they offer their entire stock of merchandise now on hand, at cost, wholesale or retail. A great many of our goods were purchased this fall, entirely new, consisting of the most desirable goods this city can afford. The above goods are too numerous to enumerate. Persons wishing to supply themselves would do well to call and examine for themselves immediately.

TERMS—All sums under \$30, cash; over \$30 and under \$100, payable 1st day of January next; \$100 and over, payable 1st day of March next, with well endorsed notes payable in either of the Banks of this city.  
BOWMAN & HARCOURT.  
Sept. 19, 1839—38-3m



## ESPECIAL NOTICE.

OUR correspondents and friends are informed that we continue to supply orders on all Lotteries under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co. and prizes are paid on demand in Cash only, as heretofore. All are requested to be very particular to address name and number, S. J. SYLVESTER, No. 130, Broadway, and No. 22, Wall-street, June, 27, 1839—26-4f

## Unexampled Mammoth Scheme!!!

THE following details of a scheme of a lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand the extremely low charge of \$20 a ticket, the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom, of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize-Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application to be made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say, DELAY NOT, but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.  
156, Broadway, New-York.

Observe the number, 156.  
**\$700,000!! \$500,000!! \$25,000!!**  
6 prizes of \$20,000!! 2 of 15,000,  
and 3 of \$10,000!!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock Lottery, of property situated in New Orleans.

The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country. TICK